

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	7010	(simulat\$4 or model\$4) near5 business	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/12/16 13:42
2	BRS	L2	9020	(simulat\$4 or model\$4) near5 company	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/12/16 13:43
3	BRS	L3	12640	(simulat\$4 or model\$4) near5 corporat\$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/12/16 13:43
4	BRS	L4	1573	(simulat\$4 or model\$4) near5 enterpris\$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/12/16 13:43
5	BRS	L5	922	(simulat\$4 or model\$4) near5 commerce	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/12/16 13:43
6	BRS	L6	2274	(1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5) near5 (framework or architecture or process or procedure or structure or organiz\$6)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/12/16 13:43
7	BRS	L7	304133	(information or technology) near5 (framework or architecture or process or procedure or structure or organiz\$6)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/12/16 13:44

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
8	BRS	L8	5647	(business or company or corporat\$4 or enterpris\$4 or commerce) near5 7	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/12/16 13:44
9	BRS	L9	226	6 same 8 <i>Scanned Ti, Ab, Kwic all</i>	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/12/16 13:44

	Document ID	Issue Date	Inventor	Current OR	Current XRef	Pages
1	US 20020049573 A	20020425	ABU EL ATA, N A			13
2	WO 200219148 A	20040311	ABU EL ATA, N A			27
3	JP 09319796 A	19971212	KITANI, KAZUNORI et al.			9
4	US 6560569 B1	20030506	Abu El Ata; Nabil A.	703/2	703/21; 703/22; 705/7; 705/8; 709/223; 709/224; 709/225	25
5	US 6442557 B1	20020827	Buteau; Brandon L. et al.	707/102	705/7; 707/3	25
6	US 6311144 B1	20011030	Abu El Ata; Nabil A.	703/2	703/13; 703/21; 703/6; 705/1; 705/35; 705/7; 709/220; 709/221; 709/222; 709/223; 709/226	23
7	US 6236977 B1	20010522	Verba; Stephen M. et al.	705/10	705/14; 705/26; 705/27; 705/37	33

79 results

	Document ID	Issue Date	Inventor	Current OR	Current XRef	Pages
8	US 6233537 B1	20010515	Gryphon; Robert L. et al.	703/1	703/6; 705/7; 707/100	18
9	US 6134706 A	20001017	Carey; James et al.	717/102	345/853; 705/1; 707/9; 717/104; 717/108	11
10	US 5406477 A	19950411	Harhen; John	703/6	705/7; 706/10; 706/46; 706/925; 718/100	63
11	US 5233513 A	19930803	Doyle; William P.	705/7	705/1	272
12	US 20040143470 A1	20040722	Myrick, Conrad B. et al.	705/7		88
13	US 20020049573 A1	20020425	El Ata, Nabil A. Abu	703/2		13

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ABSTRACT: An enterprise architecture (30) for a business is divided into a business architecture (32), an information technology architecture (34), and an enterprise management framework (36). The business architecture (32) is the main driver for the information technology architecture (34) but the information technology architecture (34) can also have an impact on the construction of the business architecture (32). The enterprise management framework (36) allows for the management of the two architectures. A framework tower (500) is built around essential and mandatory components of the enterprise architecture (30). The framework tower (500) is made up of a plurality of planes representing mandatory components of the enterprise architecture (30). The components of the framework tower (500) include a strategic plan (41), a business architecture (42), an information architecture (44), an application architecture (46), a technology infrastructure architecture (48), and an enterprise information technology management framework (49). Each component in the framework tower (500) addresses the people, processes, and technology of the enterprise architecture (30) so that strategic information technology planning, enterprise architecture definition, and repeatable and effective information technology enabling solutions can be performed and delivered to the business.

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Pre-Grant Publication Document Identifier - DID (1): US 20040143470 A1

Title - TTL (1): Structure and method of modeling integrated business and information technology frameworks and architecture in support of a business

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX (2): [0001] The present invention relates in general to business and information technology modeling techniques and in particular to a structure for and a method of modeling integrated business and information technology frameworks and architecture in support of a business.

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX (4): [0002] In order for a business enterprise to align and enable business resources, there must be an assessment, identification, construction, modification, enhancement, and integration of business and information technology components. However, most enterprises lack a basis from which strategic information technology planning approaches can be derived and developed to deploy requisite business and information technology components. Thus, a business is not able to ensure a successful information technology enablement of cross functional business processes into end-to-end activities. There is no mechanism or framework in the information technology (IT) industry for a foundation that provides essential integrated business and information technology reference models necessary for defining, constructing, or assessing an enterprise architecture. There is no common integrated, adaptive, or complete benchmark from which business and information technology processes and requirements can be assessed and developed. Therefore, it is desirable to provide a business with a foundation framework or structure that allows the business architecture to drive the technology architecture and also allow the technology architecture to have a direct impact on the construction of the business architecture through enablement or providing new and creative ways of conducting business.

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX (7): [0004] According to an embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a method of modeling frameworks and architecture in support of a business that includes identifying manageable entities of the business. An overall architecture for the business is determined that defines how the manageable entities relate to each other. The overall enterprise architecture is represented in a tower model with six fundamental components--strategic plan, business architecture, information architecture, application architecture, technology infrastructure architecture, and enterprise information technology management framework. Each fundamental component or plane in the tower model may include sub-planes to further define the architecture of the business enterprise. A common language is implemented in order to articulate the overall architecture. Technology requirements for the business are analyzed, planned for, and implemented according to the overall architecture.

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX (8): [0005] The present invention provides various technical advantages over conventional business modeling techniques. For example, one technical advantage is to provide discipline for delivering repeatable and effective information technology enabling solutions to accommodate business needs. Another technical advantage is to promote integration of business and technology planning and establishing a technology strategy that both sustains and directs business efforts. Yet another technical advantage is to provide a common model for articulating the mandatory components of an enterprise architecture and the baseline for developing information technology planning and integration approaches. Still another technical advantage is to effectively manage a heterogeneous technology environment. Other technical advantages may be readily ascertainable by those skilled in the art from the following figures, description, and claims.

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (13): [0068] From these models that the current state of the enterprise is analyzed from which IT architectures and frameworks and a transition plan to the future state can be developed. The models also allow decomposition of the enterprise into manageable and understandable units, thereby reducing complexity. It is from this decomposition that effectiveness, efficiency, and adaptability are designed and optimized by the enterprise. However it must be understood that no single model or decomposed unit provides the "silver bullet" solution for the enterprise. The synthesis of information from the integrated business and IT models provide the "links" which unite the enterprise into a holistic entity, thereby aligning a complete enterprise strategy with people, processes and technology.

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (24): [0079] In order to build client-specific or unique enterprise architectures and ensure that all of the mandatory tenets, processes, components, and elements are present and placed in the proper context, there must be a framework to work within. The framework is built around the essential, mandatory components of an enterprise architecture and addresses people, processes, and technology. The decomposition of the enterprise architecture can be represented by a model made up of six fundamental components 40, depicted as planes shown in FIG. 4 These components make up an enterprise architecture, and include both the business and IT architectures. Each plane represents a mandatory component in enterprise architecture 30 and must be addressed in a strategic IT plan. The intent of the planes is not to imply a sequential flow but to help easily identify and categorize requisite architectural components and their elements. However it should be understood that there are requisite relationships between components and elements though not depicted by this particular model.

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (33): [0088] In FIG. 5, Tower model 500 includes the mandatory components and their sub-planes. For the strategic plan 41 component, there may be a strategic business and IT plans 502 sub-plane. For the business architecture 42 component, there may be enterprise business operating environment 504, business support and line functions and organization structure 506, enterprise business architecture framework 508, and business process architecture and workflow scenarios 510 sub-planes. For information architecture 44, there may include information/data management framework and precepts 512, business intelligence component processes 514, geo-structural component view 516, and information application software portfolio 518 sub-planes. Application architecture (value stream enablement) 520, geo-structural component view 522, and application software portfolio (systems integration matrix) 524 sub-planes may be a part of application architecture 46. Standards and policies 526, logical location software deployment schema 528, operating and systems requirements and characteristics 530, and geo-structural components view 532 sub-planes may be included in technology infrastructure architecture 48. Enterprise IT management framework 49 component may include sub-planes of IT systems management framework 534, IT systems management geo-structural components 536, IT systems management application software portfolio 538, and enterprise IT management organization model 540.

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (35): [0090] The concept for strategic IT planning outlined in this section is based on the premise that there are six fundamental and mandatory enterprise architecture components in every enterprise. The six enterprise architecture components are developed to portray a strategic view of the business while identifying what and where enabling technology should be deployed within business processes. The architecture components are intrinsically linked and are mutually supportive of each other for modeling the enterprise. As previously discussed, the six mandatory architecture components shown in the Enterprise Strategic IT Planning Tower model of FIG. 5 are: Strategic Plans, Business Architecture, Information Architecture, Application Architecture, Technology Infrastructure Architecture, and Enterprise IT Management Framework. The concepts and rationale behind each of the architecture component planes of the Enterprise Strategic IT Planning Framework Tower will be discussed and developed in the following sections.

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (133): [0188] The enterprise business architecture is key to the business success of a corporation as well as the development of effective strategic IT plans. From the strategic business models articulating the business process architectures (value streams) the requisite enabling technology and information requirements can be derived. The level of detail and accuracy applied to these models will directly impact the robustness of the IT plans that can be developed for an enterprise as well as the success of their subsequent implementation. At the highest level, the business architecture is represented by an enterprise model 1200 that shows the essential elements of primary external business processes 1295 and the respective inputs 1230 from and outputs 1208 to external sources 1204. As shown in FIGS. 12A-12C, the frame 1202 in the middle of the model represents the client enterprise. This model is an example of a manufacturing industry enterprise and the specific content in the individual figures are only representative in nature and will vary for each enterprise.

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (178): [0233] FIG. 19 shows an example of business intelligence scenarios 1900 for the enterprise. As a result of the overall strategic business plan and its supporting business architecture, an enterprise information architecture is required for providing business intelligence on both the internal and external business environment. For example this architecture should enable a business to explore sales, profit, forecasts, and what-if information. The information requirements (inputs and outputs and the relationships with other applications as well as value stream requirements) are identified and articulated in the enterprise strategic business models found in the enterprise business architecture. Depending on the business operating philosophy of an enterprise, the business intelligence scenarios can be designed to allow the empowerment of information-based employees throughout the enterprise. They can provide them with the ability to analyze the operations and performance of the business in accordance with established policies and rules. From available information employees should be able to identify trends within and without the enterprise and determine the required changes in response.

Claims Text - CLTX (2): 1. A method for modeling integrated business and information technology frameworks and architecture in support of a business comprising: defining how manageable entities of a business relate to one another; providing context and guidance that drive definition of business functions, processes, systems, and organization; reflecting what the business does in the present as well as in the future to accomplish particular business requirements; representing what information is to be delivered to individuals across the business; supporting business process execution and information flow; defining what information technology components are needed to enable access to information; providing an information technology services and products plan including systems, network, and element management in accordance with business operations and needs.

Claims Text - CLTX (12): 11. A computer readable medium including code for modeling integrated business and information technology frameworks and architecture in support of a business, the code operable to: deliver repeatable and effective information technology solutions to accommodate business needs; integrate business and technology planning; establish a technology strategy that sustains and directs business efforts; providing a common model to articulate mandatory components for the business and to develop information technology planning and integration approaches for the business.